

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

following plants: shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), rose (*Rosa indica*), kikkar (*Acacia* sp.), cotton (*Gossypium* sp.), munj (*Saccharum munjo*), jawar (*Sorghum*), shahtoot (*Morus alba*), cyanodon (*Cyanodon* sp.), kochia (*Kochia* sp.), rat-ki-rani (*Sestrum nocturnum*), din-ka-raja (*S. alba*), etc. In one of the stomach of garden lizard minute bits of flower parts of wild aak (*Calotropis procera*), mako (*Solanum nigrum*), baigan (*Solanum melongena*), rose, chinese rose (*Althea rosea*), malvestrum (*Malvestrum* sp.), gulmohar, bougainvillaea, etc, were also noticed. In order to know the digestibility of vegetation, *Calotes* was fed in captivity, on the young and fresh

leaves of above noted species (plants); the lizards however showed neither orientation nor feeding preference for them. The plant components were apparently swallowed along with the prey species being captured. This perhaps occurs because of the peculiar habit of *Calotes*, especially the male, to sample all sorts of strange objects that come across their path.

Our studies on the garden lizard, *Calotes versicolor* (Daud.) revealed that individuals of this species do not eat plants and are not specialized for vegetative diet

The present study was conducted at Hansi (Haryana) and Bulandshar (U.P.), during May-June, 1983-84, and 1985 respectively.

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#### REFERENCE

BHATTI, S. KAUR, BHATTI, U. S. & SARAN. H. M. (1985): Behavioural aspects of garden-girgit *Calotes versicolor* (Daud.) (Agamidae: Reptilia). II. Food

preference investigated through the stomach contents. *Proc. 2nd N. E. Acad., Faizabad.* 19-20.

#### 23. ON THE SYSTEMATIC STATUS OF *DANIO (DANIO) MENONI* BARMAN (PISCES: CYPRINIDAE)

Barman (1985) described a new cyprinid fish, *Danio (Danio) menoni*, collected from a stream near Mosampet village, Mahbubnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, based on three specimens (one holotype and two paratypes). He gave a key to the identification of the species of the genus *Danio (Danio)* and adjusted *Danio (Danio) menoni* in the key. While revising the fishes of the subfamily Rasborinae, the description and figures of *Danio (Danio) menoni* appeared peculiar to us and we were doubtful whether this species was a representative of Rasborinae. In order to confirm the

systematic status of this species, type material in the fish section of Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta was examined in detail; the type material of this species was identified by us as *Chela (Chela) laubuca* Hamilton belonging to the subfamily Cultrinae. The description and the figure of this species in the published account agrees exactly with the type material and also with *Chela (Chela) laubuca* Hamilton. Barman (loc. cit.) was misled to describe this material as a new species of the genus *Danio* because of his wrong placement of the material under another subfamily

(Rasborinae) and the genus (*Danio*), both of which clearly differ from the subfamily Cultrinae and the genus *Chela*. The presence of a keeled abdomen from the pelvic origin to the anal aperture, the distinctive black shoulder spot and elongated outer pelvic ray are characteristic features of the genus *Chela* (subfamily Cultrinae), and these features are present in the type material of *Danio menoni*. Barman (loc. cit.), however, overlooked the presence of a keeled abdomen in his material. The des-

cription of *Danio (Danio) menoni* Barman is a result of wrong identification at the subfamily and generic levels and this species should fall in the synonymy of *Chela (Chela) laubuca* Hamilton.

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#### REFERENCE

- BARMAN, R. P. (1985): A new cyprinid fish of the genus *Danio* Hamilton (Pisces: Cyprinidae) from Andhra Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 82(3): 602-604.

#### 24. NEW RECORD OF *CRYPTOTERMES HAVILANDI* (SJOSTEDT) FROM RAJASTHAN, INDIA (ISOPTERA: KALOTERMITIDAE)

*Cryptotermes havilandi* was originally described from Fernando Po and Boma (Camerouns, Congo) by Sjostedt (1897) on the basis of imago. Subsequently it has been found to be a very widely distributed species recorded from Oriental, Ethiopian, Neotropical and Malagasy regions. In the Indian subcontinent, it has been recorded from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India (Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Andaman Island) (Chhotani 1970). This species was collected on 29th August 1984 in Southern Rajasthan at Tamatia village, c. 7 km west of Banswara. The colony was attacking the central dead portion of a giant uprooted tree of Mohwa (*Madhuca indica* J. F. Gmel.). With this record the range of this species extends to further west in Rajasthan.

*Measurements* (in mm.) (soldier): Total body length with mandibles 5.0-5.20; Head length to lateral base of mandibles 1.22-1.28; Maximum length of head to frontal ridge 1.20-1.36; Median length of head up to frontal ridge 0.94-1.10; Maximum width of head 1.16-1.24; Maximum height of head 0.86-1.02; Maximum length of labrum 0.13-0.22; Maximum width of labrum 0.17-0.28; Length of mandibles 0.64; Maximum length of pronotum 0.86-0.92; Maximum width of pronotum 1.15-1.20; Number of antennal segments 13-14.

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